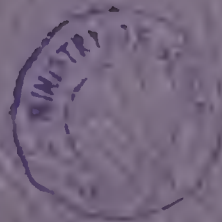


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**CORBY**  
**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL**  
**REPORT**  
*of the*  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
**For the Year 1961**



**F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.**




CORBY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL  
REPORT  
*of the*  
Medical Officer of Health  
For the Year 1961



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# Corby Urban District Council

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## *Chairman of the Council:*

COUNCILLOR W. McF. STEWART, J.P.

## *Public Health Committee:*

### COUNCILLORS

MRS. E. MARSHALL (*Chairman*)

D. W. COWLEY

W. J. PETHERBRIDGE

J. GIRVAN

C. STEWART

MRS. E. M. KAY

W. McF. STEWART

MRS. A. McSKIMMING

W. STUART

## *Clerk of the Council:*

G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.I.A., D.P.A.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

### *Medical Officer of Health :*

J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Resigned 30.6.61)

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.7.61)

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—

Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

### *Secretary:*

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

### *Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:*

\*†G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A., C.S.I.B., M.I.P.C., (London)

### *Assistant Public Health Inspector:*

\*§S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### *Pupil Public Health Inspector:*

J. HICK

### *Clerical Staff*

MRS. M. B. T. COLES (Resigned May)

MRS. A. M. DONALDSON

MRS. M. MacKENZIE

\**Certified Meat and Food Inspector.*

†*Certified Smoke Inspector.*

§*Certificate of the Institute of Housing.*

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Telephone: Kettering 2473

Public Health Department,  
75 London Road,  
KETTERING.

*June, 1962.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Corby Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Corby Urban District for the year 1961.

I took up duty with you on 1st July, and my account of the work carried out in the first six months of the year, therefore, relates to the period for which my predecessor, Dr. J. V. Dyer, held this office.

1961 was a Census Year, and on 23rd April the enumeration of the population of the Urban District gave the figure 36,322. The corresponding Census figure for 1951 was 16,743. There has, therefore, been an increase in the Census population of nearly 20,000 in the decennial period.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population 1961, upon which my birth rates and death rates etc. are calculated, is given as 36,890. The Crude Birth Rate works out at 28.27 and the Adjusted Birth Rate at 22.90 per 1,000 population. The manner in which these figures are arrived at is described in the body of my report.

The Crude Death Rate for the town is 5.23 and the Adjusted Death Rate 13.39 and the present national rate 12.0. It is satisfying to observe that there are no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth.

The present day prosperity of the town is reflected in its vital statistics. The proportion of births to deaths is regularly in the ratio as five is to one.

My thanks are due to the staff of the Health Department for their close co-operation throughout the year, and in addition may I express my grateful appreciation for the helpful support given me at all times by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Finally, I wish to record my acknowledgement of the debt I owe to my secretary, Miss Langley, for her dedicated work in the cause of Public Health all through 1961 and in particular at the time of preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

Certain information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgement is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year :—

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DR. J. V. L. FARQUHAR.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

HOUSING MANAGER.

PLAY LEADER.

CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

ENGINEER AND MANAGER MID-NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WATER BOARD.

CORBY DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE.

MESSRS. STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED.

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

MANAGER, MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

MANAGER, MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.



*“He who cures the disease may be the skillfullest, but  
he that prevents it is the safest physician”.*

Thomas Fuller (1608-1661).

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five Year Period 1957 to 1961

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Area of the Urban District (acres) ...	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ...	28,530	30,620	32,730	34,700	36,890
Number of Live Births ...	827	815	838	966	1,043
Legitimate ...	792	777	808	925	987
Illegitimate ...	35	38	30	41	56
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	28.99	26.62	25.60	27.84	28.27
Number of Still Births ...	24	18	16	13	13
Legitimate ...	24	18	16	13	13
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	28.20	21.61	18.74	13.28	12.31
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.84	0.59	0.49	0.37	0.35
Number of Deaths ...	131	148	134	186	193
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	4.59	4.83	4.09	5.36	5.23
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths ...	26	17	14	31	31
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	31.44	20.86	16.71	32.09	29.72
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	20.56	6.13	13.13	18.63	22.05
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	1	2	2
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1	1	2	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	21	35	22	29	30
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ...	—	1	1	2	1
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths ...	696	667	704	780	850

## SECTION A.

### General Statistics of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,622
Census Population :—								
	<i>Year</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>			
	1951		8,723		8,020			16,743
	1961		18,620		17,702			36,322
	Increase of 19,579 = 116.9%							
Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1961)								36,890
Number of Inhabited houses :—				1951				4,412
				1961				9,803
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£608,172
Sum represented by Penny Rate				...	...	...	...	£2,500

## CORBY

Corby lies within the area known as the Northamptonshire Uplands, which form part of a continuous limestone belt stretching northeastwards across England from Weymouth through the Cotswolds to Hull. In the Corby area, these rocks resemble a mighty sandwich, tilted so that there is a gentle slope on the southeast side and a steep drop, down into the Welland Valley, on the northwest side. One layer of this "sandwich" consists of a bed of iron ore, the presence of which has been the greatest factor in Corby's growth since 1932.

In contrast to the town of Corby, with its great steelworks, the surrounding district consists of rich farm land, based on the fertile reddish soil, derived from a mixture of the underlying limestone and the clays deposited by the glaciers of the Ice Age.

The Northamptonshire Uplands, which rise in the Corby area to about 400 feet above sea level, were originally heavily wooded by the great Forest of Rockingham. Scattered remnants, such as Geddington Chase, are all that are left today of this ancient forest, which in the reign of King Edward I, covered an area of more than 250 square miles. Some reafforestation of the area is now taking place, especially in those parts from which iron ore has been extracted by the open cast method and which cannot be returned to agricultural use.

Corby has an average yearly rainfall of about 23.5 inches, with October as the wettest month and April the driest. Because it is inland there is a greater variation in monthly mean temperatures than on the coast. The range is about 16°F., considerably more for instance than at Cromer on the Norfolk coast.

Against this geographical background Corby has grown from a village of 1,600 persons in 1931 to a new township of 37,000 inhabitants in 1961. It continues to expand rapidly.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are very good, as is to be expected of a new town. Very few houses are without bathrooms or gardens, and there are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation. Plans are well forward for the construction of a swimming pool, assembly halls and other places of entertainment.

There is virtually full employment for both male and female labour at the moment, but there will be a need for further light industries to absorb the working female population within the next few years.

By far the chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of iron and steel, steel tubes and associated trades, and building and civil engineering. Other factories are concerned with the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, trailers, electrical equipment and motor vehicle repairs.

The Corby Employment Exchange covers the Urban District with a few parishes of the surrounding Rural District. The state of unemployment was as follows :—

Registered unemployed on 16.1.1961	91 men (7 temporary) 170 women
Registered unemployed on 15.1.1962	103 men 40 women

There are 318 males and 58 females registered as Disabled Persons, all but between 15 - 20 being employed at any time during the year.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1961

<b>Live Births</b>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	493	494	987
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	56
Totals						522	521	1043
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	28.27
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.81)						...	...	22.90
<b>Still Births</b>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals						7	6	13
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)						...	...	12.31
<b>Deaths</b>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes						107	86	193
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	5.23
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.56)						...	...	13.39
<b>Deaths from Maternal Causes</b>						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate						—	—	—
<b>Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)</b>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						12	19	31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	29.72
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	31.41
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	—
<b>Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)</b>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						9	14	23
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	22.05

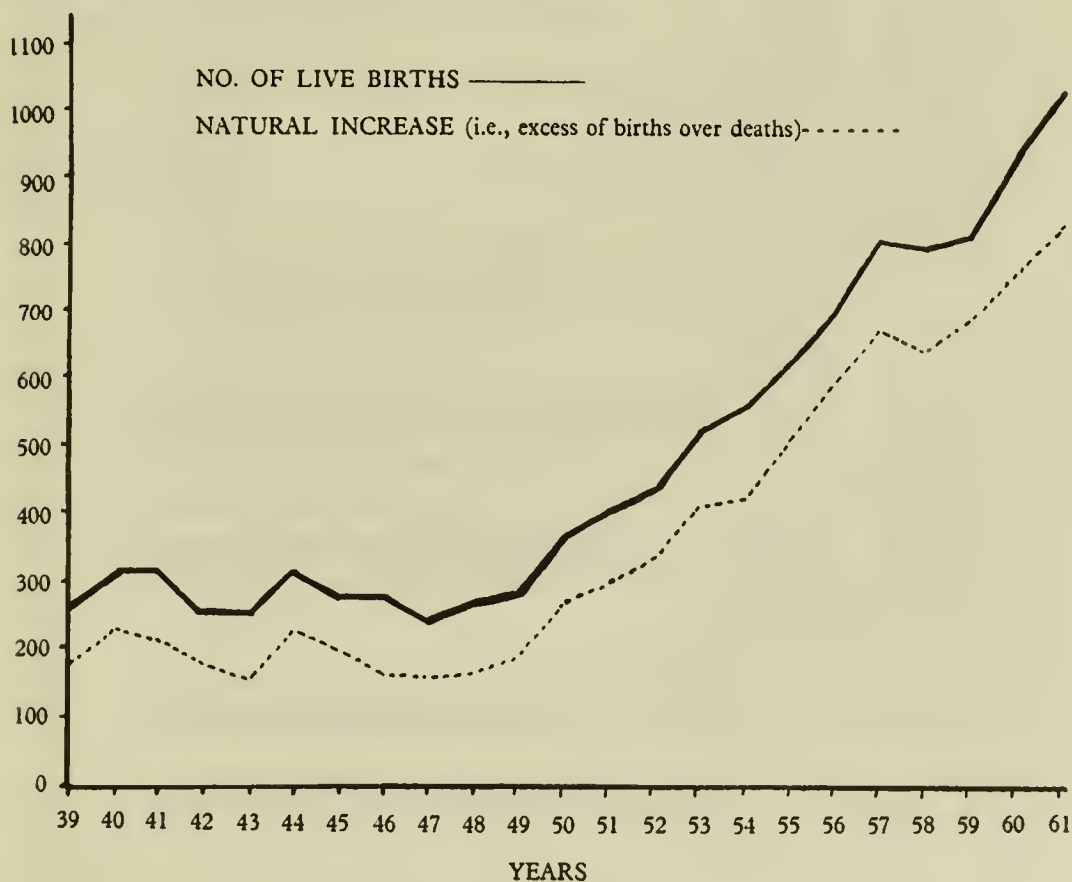


**STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS**  
**LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1961**

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.42	15.02	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.55	13.94	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.15	13.51	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.40	16.66	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.52	17.91	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.78	20.07	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.59	18.98	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.52	19.17	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.48	20.42	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.83	17.46	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.18	16.19	16.7
1950 *	15,700	380	23.71	15.71	15.8
1951 *	17,000	409	23.56	15.57	15.5
1952 *	18,250	449	24.11	15.50	15.3
1953 *	19,720	542	24.18	16.16	15.5
1954 *	20,360	573	24.20	16.20	15.2
1955 *	23,830	639	23.06	15.49	15.0
1956 *	26,240	716	22.92	16.67	15.7
1957 *	28,530	827	24.35	17.03	16.1
1958 *	30,620	815	22.09	16.95	16.4
1959 *	32,730	838	20.99	16.60	16.5
1960 *	34,700	966	22.83	17.70	17.1
1961 *	36,890	1,043	22.90	18.04	17.4

\* Corrected figure.

**BIRTHS**



Year	Infant Mortality			Neonatal Mortality			Still Births			Maternal Mortality		
	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births				
1939	18	65.21	50.	15	54.35		10	34.96	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.93	55.	10	31.55		12	36.47	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.96	59.	9	28.21		11	33.33	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.28	50.6	4	15.09	27.2	21	73.42	33.0	1	3.5	2.01
1943	18	68.18	49.1	10	37.88	25.2	10	36.49	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.30	45.4	8	24.24	24.3	9	26.54	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.06	46.0	9	31.03	24.8	4	13.60	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.61	42.9	10	38.17	24.5	4	15.03	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.58	41.4	11	43.14	22.7	9	34.09	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.62	33.9	7	26.62	19.7	9	33.08	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.28	32.4	8	28.37	19.3	8	27.58	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.84	29.6	10	26.31	18.5	6	15.54	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.11	29.7	4	9.78	18.8	11	26.19	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.41	27.6	10	22.27	18.3	11	23.91	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.83	26.8	11	20.30	17.7	12	21.66	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.65	25.4	12	20.94	17.7	16	27.16	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.35	24.9	10	15.65	17.3	20	30.35	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.35	23.7	13	18.16	16.8	14	19.18	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.44	23.1	17	20.56	16.5	24	28.20	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.86	22.6	5	6.13	16.2	18	21.61	21.6	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.71	22.2	11	13.13	15.8	16	18.74	21.0	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.09	21.7	18	18.63	15.6	13	13.28	19.7	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.72	21.4	23	22.05	15.5	13	12.31	18.7	—	—	0.33

### Classification of Causes of Death during 1961

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	2	1	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	3	2	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	11	1	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	5	4	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	4	12	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	21	6	27
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	—	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	9	13	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	3	1	4
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	3	1	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	3	8
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	2	9
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	3	2	5
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2	8	10
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	8	13	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	4	1	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	5	1	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	6	3	9
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	1	1
Totals					107	86	193

## Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population i.e. 30th June, 1961, is 36,890. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 34,700 giving an increase in population of just over 2,000 in the 12 months. An increase of about this magnitude has been annually recorded in recent years.

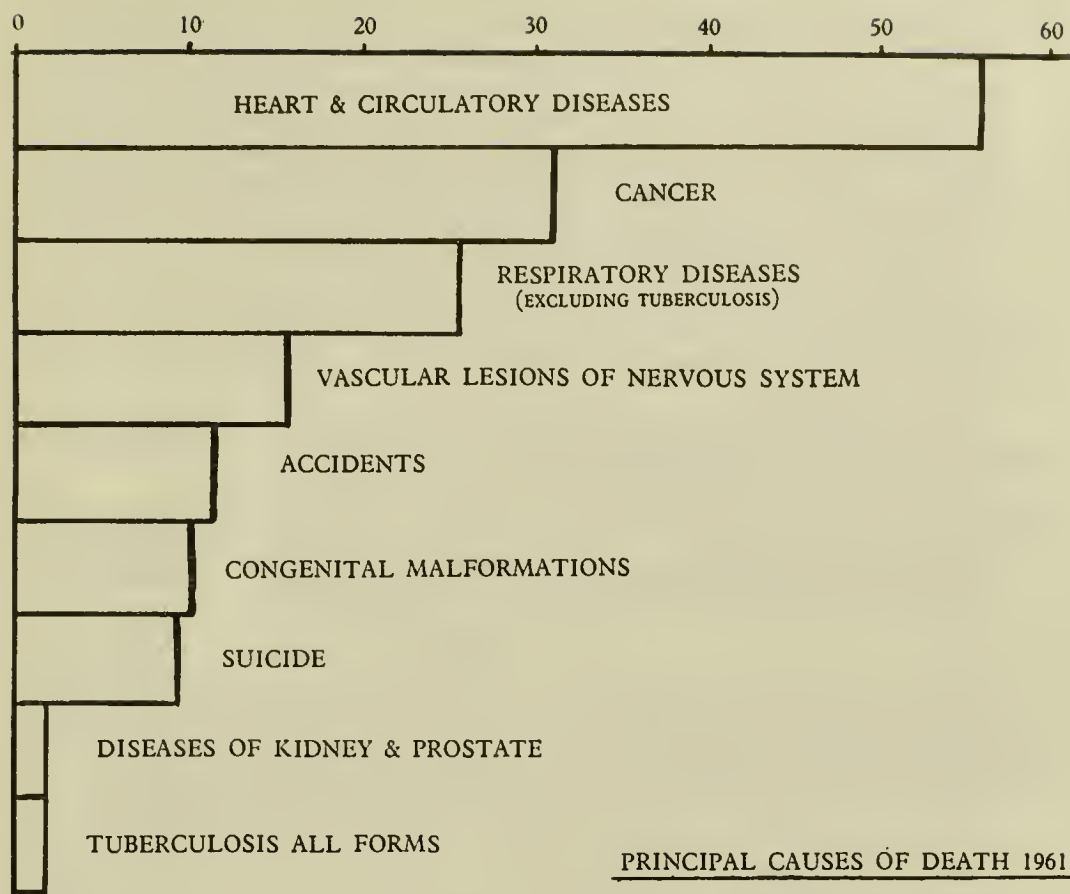
By subtracting the Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths and the value of which for the current year is 850, from the over all increase in population we arrive at the figure of 1,340 persons and this number gives the total amount of immigration into the town during the year. The Density of Population is 10.18 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.76 persons per house.

In the Census, taken on 23rd April, 1961, 36,322 persons were enumerated. The 1951 Census Population was 16,743. There has, therefore, been an increase in population of nearly 20,000 persons in the decennial period.

2. **Births.**—There were 1,043 live births in 1961, which is an increase of 77 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 28.27 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 27.84.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.81 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 22.90. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 22.90 compares with 22.83 for 1960 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 17.4.

3. **Deaths.**—There were 193 deaths from all causes in 1961. The figure for last year was 186 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 5.23 and 5.36. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.56 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 13.39. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 12.0. Reference to page 15 will show the total number of deaths classed to 36 causes. A short summary of this page is here appended.



PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1961

<i>Principal Causes of Death</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	56	29.0	1.52
Cancer ... ..	31	16.1	0.84
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ... ..	26	13.5	0.71
Accidents and Suicide ... ..	20	10.4	0.54
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	16	8.3	0.41
Congenital Malformations ... ..	10	5.2	0.27
Diseases of the Kidney and Prostate ...	2	1.0	0.06
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	2	1.0	0.06
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	1	0.5	0.03
Diabetes ... ..	1	0.5	0.03
Homicide ... ..	1	0.5	0.03
All other causes ... ..	27	14.0	0.73
Totals ...	193	100.0	5.23

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Disease and Cancer in that order.

There are no deaths classed to Pregnancy or Childbirth.

Violent death accounted for 21 entries. Of these, Accidental Death is responsible for 11, Suicide for 9 and Homicide for one case.



4. **Corby Home Safety Committee.**—This Committee was formed on 19th October, 1961 after a town's meeting had been convened by Councillor L. J. Godfrey. Besides having four representatives from the Corby Urban District Council, the Committee includes representatives from the Police, Fire Service, Red Cross, East Midlands Gas and Electricity Boards, Old People's Welfare Committee, Townswomen's Guild, Mothers' Club, St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the Medical Officer of Health for the Corby Urban District.

Briefly, the aims and objects of the Committee are to promote home safety by giving information and advice on the prevention of accidents in the home. To this end, the Committee is to organise lectures, film shows, displays, etc.

The Committee is financed by a grant, from the Corby Urban District Council, totalling £25 per year.

5. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 193 deaths during the year, 83 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 43.
6. **Infant Mortality.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is the same as last year, i.e. 31, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 29.72 per 1,000 live births. There is a welcome decrease in the rate recorded last year i.e. 32.09. The rate is still, however, considerably higher than the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole, which is 21.4. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1961 is 22.05 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 15.5. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile death are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The new modern 20-bedded Maternity Home was opened in October by Sir George Schuster, Chairman of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
15 mins.	F	Multiple congenital abnormalities. P.M.
15 mins.	F	Congenital absence of diaphragm. P.M.
30 mins.	F	Severe Hydrocephalus. Spina Bifida.
1 hour	M	Prematurity. Premature labour. (24 weeks pregnant) P.M.
2 hours	M	Prematurity. (Approximately 28 weeks).
2 hours	F	Prematurity.
3 hours	M	Anoxia. Congenital absence of Trachea. P.M.
3 hours	M	Intracranial Haemorrhage. Prematurity. Prolapsed cord. Breech delivery.
4 hours	M	Prematurity. (26th week).
6 hours	F	Prematurity. (Birth weight 3 lbs. 2 ozs.).
8 hours	F	Prematurity. Atelectasis. Breech delivery.
9 hours	F	Prematurity.
10 hours	M	Atelectasis of Lungs. Maternal Toxaemia. P.M.
21 hours	M	Inhalation Broncho Pneumonia. Fusion of Aortic and Pulmonary Arteries. P.M.
1 day	F	Severe Rhesus. Incompatibility. Broncho Pneumonia.



<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
1 day	F	Prematurity. Atelectasis. Breech delivery.
1 day	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
2 days	F	Prematurity.
2 days	F	Hydrocephalus with Spina Bifida.
2 days	M	Broncho Pneumonia. Prematurity.
2 days	F	Prematurity. (Birth weight 2½ lbs.).
6 days	M	Prematurity.
6 days	F	Prematurity. (Birth weight 2 lbs. 5 ozs.). Toxaemia.
1 month	F	Shock. Intussusception of small Intestine. Prematurity. P.M.
1 month	M	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
2 months	F	Hydrocephalus. Meningitis (Bact Coli) Myelocoele.
2 months	F	Cerebral Anoxia. Febrile Convulsions. Urinary infection. Multiple Congenital Abnormalities.
4 months	M	Congestive Circulatory Failure. Congenital Heart Disease. Mongolism.
6 months	F	Dehydration. Fat intolerance. Recent Gastritis. P.M.
7 months	F	Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.
11 months	M	Acute Leukaemia.

7. **Still Births.**—The number of Still Births registered in the District in 1961 is also the same as for the previous year, i.e. 13. The Still Birth Rate is 12.31 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1960 was 13.28. The current rate for England and Wales is 18.7.

## SECTION B

### General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

**Laboratory Facilities.**—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year :—

Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	34
Eye Swab	...	...	...	...	...	1
Double Cream	...	...	...	...	...	2
Desiccated Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sausage Roll	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marsh Mallow	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ham Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	1

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and to Dr. H. J. Voss, Pathological Department, General Hospital, Kettering, for their bacteriological reports.

Arrangements were made during the year to submit samples of water and certain foods for chemical analysis to a Public Analyst at Nottingham.

**Ambulance Services.**—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

**Domiciliary Services.**—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

**Immunisation and Vaccination.**—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

## Treatment Centres and Clinics

### 1. Corby Diagnostic Centre. Clinics are as follows :—

#### *Monday:*

- 9 a.m. School Eye Clinic.
- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Diagnosis.
- 9 a.m. Medical Clinic (1st, 3rd and 5th weeks of month).
- 2 p.m. Surgical Clinic (1st and 3rd weeks of month).

#### *Tuesday:*

- 9 a.m. Physical Medicine.
- 9 a.m. Gynaecological and Ante-natal Clinics (1st and 3rd weeks).
- 9 a.m. Gynaecological Clinic (2nd and 4th weeks of month).
- 9-30 a.m. Orthoptic Clinic treatments.
- 2 p.m. E.N.T.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic (Alternate weeks).

#### *Wednesday:*

- 10 a.m. Surgical Clinic (Alternate weeks).
- 2 p.m. Orthoptic Clinic.
- 2 p.m. School Eye Clinic.
- 3 p.m. Ophthalmological Clinic.

#### *Thursday:*

- 8-45 a.m. Medical Clinic.
- 8-45 a.m. Ante-natal.
- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Treatment.
- 2 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Eye Clinic.

#### *Friday:*

- 9 a.m. Dermatological Clinic.
- 9 a.m. Paediatric Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic.

### 2. County Council Clinics

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES : (except during August).

*Rockingham Road*—Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*Elizabeth Street*—Every Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*Beanfield Bungalow*—2nd and 4th Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Consultations. Other Mondays—Health Education.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC :

*Rockingham Road*—First Monday in each month 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (except during August).

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES :

*Rockingham Road*—Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m.

*Exeter Hall*—Wednesdays 2.30 p.m.

*Beanfield Bungalow*—Wednesdays 7 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS :

*Rockingham Road*—Every Monday 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ; Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (except during August).

*Drill Hall*—Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC :

*Rockingham Road*—1st and 2nd Tuesdays. 9.30 a.m.

### 3. Oxford Regional Hospital Board—

- (a) Tuberculosis.—Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.
- (b) Venereal Diseases.—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

**National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. It was not necessary to invoke the provisions of Section 47 of this Act of Parliament during the year.

**Voluntary Organisations.**—The following Voluntary Organisations undertake very useful work in Corby to which our thanks are due :—

1. *Corby Nursing Care Committee.* The Committee carry on very generous work visiting sick and chronic sick in their homes. They also provide presents and essentials for the sick and visit the hospitals. At Christmas they visit and give gifts to Old Age Pensioners and house bound.
2. *Women's Voluntary Services (W.V.S.).* The W.V.S. carry on useful public work in Corby, such as distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need, and the distribution of Christmas presents to these families.
3. *Old People's Welfare Committee.* Two successful concerts contributed to the funds of the committee, and grants were given to old people's clubs to buy handicraft materials and other amenities. The chiropody service continued successfully, aided by generous financial assistance from the County Council.
4. *Corby Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.* This committee has now been meeting regularly for four years, and continues to do most useful work. Its objects are :—
  - (i) To deal with "problem families" of which a New Town with a population drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a large number than in a normal town of comparable size.
  - (ii) By interchange of information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.
  - (iii) To endeavour, in those cases where a family by reason of its anti social behaviour or failure to pay the rent is in danger of being given Notice to Quit, to keep them in their own home and avoid the necessity for eviction and application for Part III accommodation with its added burden on public expenditure.

Discussion is not confined to these limits, however, and an increasing variety of topics are being considered, to do with the social welfare of the town.

5. *Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee.*
6. *St. John Ambulance Brigade.*
7. *Corby Red Cross.*
8. *Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee.* During the past financial year, 51 patients have been notified to this Committee as suffering from Tuberculosis or other chest complaints. Each case is investigated, and, where necessary, a Home Grant of £3 per month is paid, usually only to bread-winners who are unable to work because of their illness and are not in receipt of sick pay from their employer. In such cases, the Home Grant is paid until their return to work. £327 was paid out to patients as Home Grants last financial year, approximately the same amount as in the previous year.



Once a month members of the Committee visit Rushden House Sanatorium to distribute pocket money to patients from Corby and surrounding district, and £64 has been distributed in this way.

If a patient dies, and has been in receipt of help from the Committee, a £10 death grant is usually paid to immediate dependants, there were five such deaths during the year.

Each Care Committee in the County takes a turn at providing entertainment for patients in the Tubercular Ward at St. Crispin's Hospital, Duston. In February, last, members went to Duston to help brighten the daily life of our less fortunate patients.

In October it was the turn of Corby to act as hosts to other Care Committees for the Autumn Conference. The conferences are held twice a year to discuss problems and matters of interest affecting the work of Care Committees throughout the County. Approximately 65 delegates were present representing Tuberculosis Committees of Burton Latimer, Corby, Daventry, Desborough, Higham Ferrers, Irthlingborough, Kettering, Northampton Borough, Raunds, Rothwell, Rushden, Thrapston and Wellingborough. Before the conference a tour of the new Corby Maternity Unit was made, which proved of great interest to visiting delegates.

At Christmas time all grants to people receiving Home Grants and to patients in Rushden Sanatorium are increased by £1.

9. *National Spastic Society, Corby and District Branch.* This Branch of the National Spastics Society do valuable work in helping the local spastics to overcome their many difficulties.
10. *Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.*
11. *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

## Play Leadership in Corby

The Urban District Council instigated the scheme in 1959. The first session was held in the West Glebe Park during the Easter holidays 1959. Twelve children attended the first session.

The objects of the scheme, broadly speaking, are to attract children to the parks and open spaces and to encourage them to play their games there, rather than on the streets. By providing properly maintained equipment, encouragement is given to the children to play other games of all varieties, even to providing forms of quiet activities as well as the more boisterous and dangerous forms of play.

It is hoped that by the Summer school holidays next year, five play centres will be in operation in Corby. At present play activity in Corby is concentrated on the Summer period, when all centres operate. During the Winter only two centres are in use, owing to suitable facilities being unavailable at present.

The scheme is operated on a sessional basis, and sessions are held daily during the school holidays as follows:—10.30 a.m. to 12.50 a.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

During term times from approximately May to September, evening sessions are held from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

There is no age range limit, officially. In practice, however, the ages of children using the play centres is 9 to 14 years. There are, however, a good many children below this age who use the Centres. There are comparatively few boys and girls of over 14 years who attend. Those above this age are catered for by the various youth organisations of the town.

Provision is mainly made for playing games. The Council provide a wide range of games equipment which is made freely available to children who attend.

Children who wish to use the equipment available are free to choose and can play the games of their choice. They are free to come and go as they please. Equipment is issued by children who act as Senior Play Leaders, and these children both issue and receive the equipment used. They also do a certain amount of supervising the play of the other children and do a lot to assist in the general being of a centre.

From the attendance of 12 children at one Centre in 1959, the scheme has grown so that, during the Summer of 1961, there were four centres in operation, and at any one session there were a total of between 200 and 300 of Corby's children using the parks and open spaces for their games.

To provide for the younger element, a kindergarten area is being constructed in the West Glebe Park.

It is hoped, gradually, to provide suitable buildings in the various parts of the town, so that activities can be carried on in the Winter as well as the Summer. This will all widen the scope of the scheme and enable the children to be provided with other activities than games playing.

It can be said that such a scheme as this seems to attract children. Given good advertisement, there is no lack of children who wish to use the equipment provided. It does seem that the best way of doing this is to provide a Centre that can cater for a wider variety of interest, so that once a child attends, he will remain and not return again to the dangerous attraction of the streets.



## SECTION C.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

**Water Supply.**—A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Investigations were undertaken by the Water Board in respect of 36 complaints received by the Department. Eighteen samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

A chemical analysis was carried out on a sample of drinking water supplied from the main to one of three old cottages. The sample was reported as being slightly turbid due to brown oxide of iron and although harmless to health had considerable nuisance value. This matter was taken up with the owner and was still under discussion at the end of the year.

**Swimming Baths.**—There are no public swimming baths or pools provided in the District. Provision of these facilities have been made in the proposed new Civic Buildings, the construction of which has not yet been started. Meanwhile, unauthorised bathing continues to take place in two dangerous and polluted clayspits, from which twenty-two unsatisfactory samples were obtained, twenty-one of which showed evidence of B. Coli and Faecal Coli was found in fifteen of the samples.

An open air swimming bath was opened during the course of the year for use by the pupils of the Corby Grammar School and provided by the Parent Teachers Association. A further swimming pool is proposed at the Samuel Lloyds Girls' School for use by the pupils.

Water samples taken from an open air swimming bath at the Uppingham Corby Boys' Club, for bacteriological examination were very satisfactory.

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—

(i) **Foul Water Sewerage.**—The existing sewerage system has been adequate for requirements and no new main sewerage has been carried out during the year.

With a prospect of development being re-commenced at an early date in the northerly part of the District, renewed attention has been given to problems associated with the provision of increased sewer capacity for the draining of this area.

(ii) **Sewage Treatment and Disposal.**—The regular testing and analysis of final effluent has continued to indicate the satisfactory operation of the treatment plant.

Due to the increase in population and consequent additional load on the plant, it became necessary, towards the end of the year, to fully operate the system of double filtration for which the extensions, completed in 1957, were designed. Some further experimental work for the improvement of sludge digestion was carried out, but the disposal of sludge is becoming a more difficult problem with the increased volume of sewage treated.

**Surface Water Drainage.**—There has been no change in the circumstances of the District in relation to surface water sewerage, and there has been no occurrence of serious flooding.

**Trade Waste.**—Trade wastes have continued to be discharged under Agreement and regular inspections of premises and analysis of trade effluents have been undertaken. There have been one or two instances of minor deviation from the conditions laid down, but the manufacturers have co-operated in rectifying matters when the circumstances have been brought to their notice.

During the year the Council have received three notices from manufacturers under the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, and the wastes referred to have been accepted on conditions mutually agreed.

**Public Mortuary.**—The scheme for the conversion of the cemetery chapel at Rockingham Road into a mortuary was considerably revised in consultation with the Consultant Pathologist to the Kettering and District Hospital Management Committee and the Corby Medical Association, and an early start on the work of adaption is anticipated.

At the present time, a converted garage, surrounded by residential property, is being used as a mortuary. On one occasion in August it was necessary to utilise a private refrigerated storage cabinet. The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the temporary mortuary.

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Number of Occasions when Mortuary used</i>
Natural Causes	...	...	...	7
Accidental Death	...	...	...	5
Suicide	...	...	...	3

**Disinfection.**—Disinfection of premises is carried out with formaldehyde vapour generators, disinfectant being issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Bedding and articles suitable for disinfection by steam is carried out by arrangement with St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

## SECTION D

### Public Health and Housing Acts

#### Housing Acts :—

##### (1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	63
(b)	Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose ... ..	115
2.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—	
(a)	Number found during the year ... ..	—
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year ... ..	—
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ... ..	14

##### (2) Houses Demolished :

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during year Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
Not in Clearance Area : As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	—	—	—

##### (3) Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied—

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
1. After informal action by Local Authority ... ..	11	—
2. After formal notice under the Public Health Acts ... ..	—	—

### Housing Statistics

<b>New Houses Erected by Local Authority in 1961</b> ... ..	—
Total number of post-war houses erected up to 31.12.61 ... ..	2795
Applications received in 1961 ... ..	1551
Estimated no. of applications on the list at 31.12.61 ... ..	2200

#### Houses Erected by Corby Development Corporation—

(a)	Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.60 ... ..	3665
(b)	Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses, but excluding any built by private enterprise) during the year to 31.12.61 ... ..	336
	Total ... ..	4001

**Hostels.**—There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 174 males.

**Factories and Workshops Act, 1937 and 1948.**—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.61. (Total 56).

							No.
Agricultural woodwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Basic slag	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Biscuit packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and shoe trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boot and shoe repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Building maintenance depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Civil engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coat making	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corset manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dry cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical and allied trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gas appliances—repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lamp manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor vehicle repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fabric weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potato crisp manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steel works—integrated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steel tubes manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vehicle trailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watch repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Welding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

**Section 110.**—At the end of the year there were 16 persons registered as outworkers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 are to be found at the end of the Report.

**Atmospheric Pollution.**—The Health Committee gave careful consideration to a Working Party report on the adoption of the existing scheme of measurements to present day needs. The outcome of which was as follows: (a) The use of lead peroxide gauges was discontinued. (b) The deposit gauges in Corby were retained. (c) The daily smoke filter and sulphur dioxide apparatus to be retained. (d) Installation of two deposit gauges to the east of the industrial area. These proposals were implemented during the year, the Council's Sewage Works Chemist carrying out the analysis on the two additional deposited solid samples each month.

There has been a gradual reduction in the deposited solids over the District from 1955 to 1959, last year there was an average increase of 5.75



tons per square mile. In 1961, there was a decrease of 4.92 tons per square mile indicating an average monthly deposit of 18.4 tons per square mile which is the lowest monthly average since 1952.

The following tables show the average annual results obtained within the District in respect of Sulphur Dioxide and the quantity of deposited matter. These results, together with the monthly recordings at the individual stations, are also shown graphically in the appendices attached to the rear cover. The monthly deposited solids figures are in accordance with seasonal trends with the exception of No. 4 station which shows the influence of new industrial and increased traffic activity to the south east of the District.

**Industrial Air Pollution.**—Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspectorate in addition to those chemical processes registerable under the Alkali Works etc., Regulations Act.

**Domestic Air Pollution.**—The first Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1961 and the area concerned on completion of development is expected to contain some 3,500 dwellings. This is an important step towards achieving the ultimate aims of the Clean Air Act, 1956, namely that the whole country shall eventually be one smoke controlled area.

There is still present a lack of unanimity as to the desirability of domestic smoke control which will have to be overcome by education. The reduction of domestic smoke within the District may be furthered by the making of additional orders in respect of areas of proposed future development and the introduction of the use of smokeless fuels as part of the tenancy.

In view of the increased use of smokeless fuels both in the smoke control areas and in other areas of the town, the design and size of the future fuel stores will require greater attention. Many of the so-called fuel stores are inadequate for fuels which are lighter in weight but greater in volume than coal.

**Table I.**

**Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide**

		<i>Stanion Lane</i>		<i>Sec. Mod. School</i>		<i>Studfall Jnr. Sch.</i>		<i>Boys' Club</i>		<i>Lodge Green Cottages</i>		<i>Average Deposits</i>	
		W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.
1951/52	...	0.98		1.09		0.83		0.78		—		0.92	
1952	...		0.67		0.52		0.34		0.36		—		0.47
1952/53	...	1.29		1.29		1.12		0.95		0.49		1.03	
1953	...		0.52		0.58		0.49		0.32		0.21		0.42
1953/54	...	1.15		1.39		1.37		0.87		0.57		1.07	
1954	...		0.70		0.62		0.63		0.40		0.26		0.52
1954/55	...	1.18		1.30		1.31		0.74		0.56		1.02	
1955	...		0.56		0.46		0.44		0.26		0.22		0.39
1955/56	...	1.36		1.49		1.47		0.76		0.62		1.14	
1956	...		0.56		0.56		0.52		0.29		0.26		0.44
1956/57	...	0.77		1.38		1.30		0.71		0.42		0.92	
1957	...		0.53		0.48		0.57		0.67		0.22		0.49
1957/58	...	1.28		1.64		1.41		0.76		0.58		1.13	
1958	...		0.42		0.77		0.66		0.41		0.32		0.52
1958/59	...	1.09		1.69		1.81		1.13		1.86		1.50	
1959	...		0.41		0.55		0.41		0.36		0.23		0.39
1959/60	...	0.67		0.79		1.29		1.44		0.67		0.97	
1960	...		0.45		0.57		0.68		0.67		0.45		0.56
1960/61	...	0.79		1.90		1.35		1.40		0.61		1.00	
1961	...		0.35		0.52		0.61		0.70		1.00		0.40

W = Winter—November to March.

S = Summer—May to September.

**Table II.****Deposited Matter**

<i>Year</i>			<i>Stanion Lane</i>	<i>Sec. Mod. School</i>	<i>Studfall Jnr. School</i>	<i>Average Deposits</i>
1952	...	...	27.31	26.16	16.40	23.29
1953	...	...	22.30	23.52	12.17	19.23
1954	...	...	27.01	23.74	12.73	21.16
1955	...	...	30.02	29.05	14.72	24.60
1956	...	...	26.66	30.20	13.24	23.37
1957	...	...	23.05	28.35	13.03	21.48
1958	...	...	18.37	25.15	15.73	19.75
1959	...	...	20.05	25.09	13.47	19.57
1960	...	...	26.83	34.25	14.88	25.32
1961	...	...	22.15	23.87	22.7	18.4



## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the District increased from 248 to 261 during the year, and the number of visits paid for the purpose of inspections or investigations was 1,345. There are no slaughterhouses in the town.

**Milk Supply.**—There are no dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 to this Council. In consequence, the following 40 licences were issued as detailed below:—

#### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 Licences Granted during 1961

Pasteurised—dealer	...	...	...	22
—supplementary	...	...	...	—
Sterilised—dealer	...	...	...	8
—supplementary	...	...	...	—
Tuberculin Tested—dealer	...	...	...	10
—supplementary	...	...	...	—

The sampling of food for chemical analysis in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

**Open Market.**—A market is held on two days per week and 177 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after verbal or written notification had been given.

Free washing facilities are provided for all food stallholders at the Public Conveniences situated in the Market Square. The provision of a covered market at some future date would enable the standard of food hygiene to be increased giving a greater degree of protection to food, and facilitate the provision of wash-hand basins in conveniently accessible positions to persons engaged in handling food.

## SECTION F.

### Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

The incidence of infectious diseases during 1961, is summarised in the following table where the number of cases of each disease, other than Tuberculosis, is given:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number</i>
Measles           ...    ...    ...	1,491
Whooping Cough   ...    ...    ...	33
Pneumonia       ...    ...    ...	19
Scarlet Fever   ...    ...    ...	10
Puerperal Pyrexia   ...    ...    ...	4
Sonne Dysentery   ...    ...    ...	1
C.S. Meningitis   ...    ...    ...	1
Erysipelas       ...    ...    ...	1
Poliomyelitis   ...    ...    ...	1
Encephalitis   ...    ...    ...	2
	<hr/> 1,563 <hr/>

The largest number of notifications was received in respect of Measles, and it is usual in this Town to record an epidemic figure every alternate year. The last epidemic year was 1959, when there were 1,115 notifications. It is usual also to observe a smaller number of cases in the inter-epidemic years, for instance in 1960 when 60 sporadic cases were notified. The total number of cases occurring in Corby up to June was 1,181, and this is the highest that has ever been recorded. In 1961, 39 cases were recorded in the first quarter of the year and 1,142 in the second quarter. The epidemic reached its peak in June and it was seen to be drawing to a close in July. There were 243 cases in July and 57 in August. These figures compare with 682 notifications in the month of June, so that the trend of declination could clearly be seen. Out of nearly 1,500 cases of Measles, 11 required admission to hospital. There were no deaths. It is important to remember that conditions affecting the chest commonly follow Measles in a proportion of cases. This proportion is variable and may not come to light until some time afterwards. This is one of the facts which has been engaging the attention of research workers in preventive medicine for some time, and there is recent news that a vaccine against the disease has now been prepared. At the present time, sufficient information is not available to report on the efficacy of the vaccine but I have no doubt that this will become known in time.

We have come to regard Measles as an insignificant disease. This is not correct. In the United Kingdom, Measles is now a greater cause of mortality than Diphtheria and at certain periods in our past history it has been a very considerable cause of death in young people. This is true at the present time in certain isolated communities where there is little racial immunity.

For the interest and information of the Committee, I append a table which shows the number of cases of Measles occurring in each ward of the town.

Month	Forest Gate	Lodge Park	Old Town	Town Centre	Beanfield	Pen Green	Studfall	Total
January	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
February	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	8
March ...	7	1	—	6	2	—	12	28
April ...	19	14	3	4	—	1	77	118
May ...	49	112	23	31	25	33	69	342
June ...	39	157	147	130	107	39	63	682
July ...	8	29	51	75	59	3	18	243
August	3	4	9	16	16	5	4	57
September	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
December	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	4
TOTAL	127	317	238	267	214	82	246	1,491

Apart from Measles, there was little infectious disease.

### Immunisations 1961

			Under				Total	Booster Injections
			1	1-4	5-9	10-14		
Diphtheria only	...	...	1	1	2	2	6	193
Whooping Cough only	...	...	—	4	—	—	4	1
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough			28	30	9	2	69	410
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping Cough	...	...	601	193	67	18	879	196
Total Diphtheria	...	...	630	224	78	22	954	799
Total Whooping Cough	...	...	629	227	76	20	952	607
Poliomyelitis	...	...	97	695	203	128	1,123	

**Diphtheria.**—There were no cases of Diphtheria. The policy of universal immunisation of infants has been fully vindicated, and one records with satisfaction that no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Town of Corby for 16 years. We, therefore, tend to forget the serious nature of this disease and the dangerous complications affecting the nervous system and the heart which can follow it. The statistics, however, show that about 25% of Corby children under 5 years of age have not been immunised against Diphtheria and I have previously indicated to the Health Committee that I have not been satisfied with this level of immunity in young children. Increased activity by way of talks to Mothers' Clubs etc., has been undertaken in order to ensure that the public avail more fully of the facilities provided to ensure protection.

The total number of children under the age of 15 years, who have completed a full course of Diphtheria immunisation up to 31st December, 1961 is 6,866, made up as follows:—

Age	Number
Under 5 years ...	2,952
5 - 9 years ...	2,495
10 - 14 years ...	1,419

**Whooping Cough.**—There were 33 notifications during the year. The Triple Antigen Vaccine, which is now offered at Child Welfare Clinics to all children at the age of about three months, gives protection not only against

Diphtheria but also against Whooping Cough and Tetanus ("lock-jaw"). This technique greatly reduces the number of injections required and the immunisation against the three diseases of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is achieved simultaneously.

**Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.**—One case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in an eight year old boy in May. This patient had not completed his course of immunisation, despite the fact that he had been sent for on two occasions for this purpose.

During the year, 1,123 under the age of 15 years and 766 over 15 years received two doses of vaccine, and 2,602 had the required third dose. Up to 31st December, 1961, 12,721 people had received their three injections and 3,426 their fourth injection. The safety and efficacy of the Salk Vaccine is such that there is complete public confidence in this.

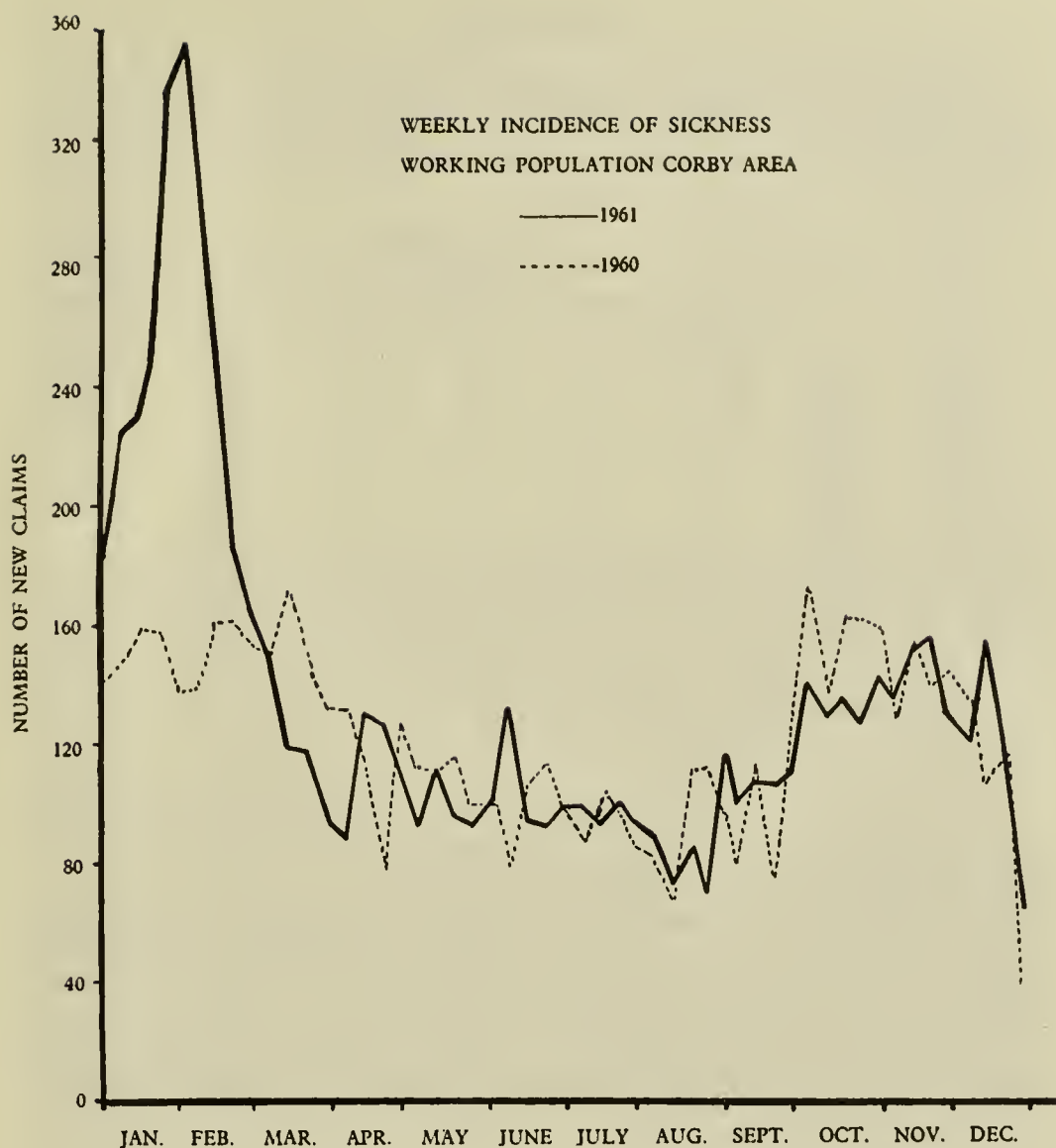
**Smallpox.**—No cases occurred in the Urban District. The 1961 vaccination figures for the various age groups, were as follows:—

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary ... ..	492	111	35	39	677
Re-vaccination	—	3	8	48	59

**International Vaccination.**—The International Forms for Smallpox and Cholera (for completion by the doctor) **must be obtained by the traveller himself and taken to the doctor; it is NOT for the doctor, or a Local Authority, or their Medical Officer of Health to supply them.** The forms can usually be obtained (free) by the traveller from the Company arranging his transport—otherwise, he can get them from the Ministry of Health, Savile Row, London, W.1. Special attention is drawn to the note on these forms concerning their being stamped with an approved stamp by the Medical Officer of Health, after vaccination. 272 certificate were stamped and signed during the year.

**Weekly Rate of New Claims to Sickness Benefit.**—The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims to sickness benefits made by the working population in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent part of Kettering Rural District. The average number of new claims during the year was 134.





**No. of New Claims per Week—Working Population, 1961**

Jan. 3	179	April 4	89	July 4	98	Oct. 3	138
10	227	11	131	11	93	10	128
17	231	18	128	18	99	17	133
24	249	25	114	25	94	24	127
31	341	May 2	93	Aug. 1	89	31	140
Feb. 7	356	9	111	8	72	Nov. 7	135
14	289	16	97	15	84	14	149
21	187	23	94	22	70	21	154
28	167	30	102	29	115	28	129
Mar. 7	152	June 6	132	Sept. 5	100	Dec. 5	121
14	121	13	94	12	107	12	153
21	119	20	93	19	106	19	118
28	97	27	97	26	108	26	63



## Tuberculosis

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1961 was 28 (23 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population, which has more than doubled in that time.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total †	
		M	F	M	F		
*1951	17,000	12	20	2	2	36	16
1952	18,250	4	6	1	3	14	10
1953	19,720	7	13	3	1	24	7
*1954	20,360	29	34	—	4	67	17
1955	23,830	19	16	3	5	43	17
*1956	26,240	22	22	1	4	49	17
*1957	28,530	25	22	1	—	48	13
*1958	30,620	25	20	2	3	50	8
1959	32,730	7	17	—	3	27	6
*1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28	7

\*Mass Radiography Service during the year.

†These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases, 7 were Inward Transfers (1 male and 6 females); all were suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Their ages were: Male—33 years and Females—20, 21, 26, 35, 42 and 45 years.

44 names were removed from the Register as healed, (39 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory). One male and one female died of Tuberculosis during the year, and two patients died from other causes. 12 moved out of the District (respiratory), one case was not confirmed and one lost sight of.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1961. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 245.

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory ...	90	89	179
Non-Respiratory	11	21	32
Total ...	101	110	211

**Mortality from Tuberculosis.**—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st December, 1961.

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1951	1	2	3	0.18	0.26
1952	3	1	4	0.22	0.25
1953	4	—	4	0.20	0.18
1954	—	—	—	—	0.12
1955	1	—	1	0.04	0.09
1956	1	1	2	0.08	0.09
1957	—	1	1	0.04	0.06
1958	—	1	1	0.03	0.08
1959	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1960	2	—	2	0.06	0.05
1961	1	1	2	0.06	0.08

In the past fifteen years, greater strides have been made in the control of Tuberculosis, as a community health problem, than were achieved in all the centuries since Hippocrates described the disease about 400 B.C. Reading one day the news of still lower death rates and of the closure of still more sanatoria, and the next of the warnings of public health authorities on the pressing need to intensify preventive measures, it is hardly surprising that the public mind tends to become a little confused on the problem of Tuberculosis as it manifests itself today. There are certain fundamental facts, however, and, at least, upon these we should all try to be clear.

Eradication of the disease is the ultimate goal. When that happy state may be achieved will depend on several factors, the most important, of course, being the amount of co-operative effort likely to be exerted. Although Tuberculosis as a killing disease is now under comparatively greater control and has been robbed of its stigma and of its terrors, these facts alone, unless guarded against, are likely more than any other to militate against further rapid progress in our march towards eradication. An important part of our programme must continue to be that which is directed against the dangers consequent upon complacency on the part of the public.

The future behaviour of the disease is another factor to be reckoned with. Tuberculosis remains an unpredictable entity, both in its effects upon the individual and upon the community. Add to this the fact that as control increases, so new problems emerge. Tuberculosis was once, for instance, the disease of young-adult life; now the middle-aged and elderly are equally, if not more, prone. The annual rates of those contracting the disease have not at all declined with the same rapidity as have the death rates. Antibiotics once held out the greatest hope as an answer to the problem of eradication; now drug-resistance has increased to such proportions that medical opinion is forced to the conclusion that this in itself constitutes another potential menace.

I am convinced that the coup de grâce, in the final conquest of Tuberculosis, will be delivered by vaccination against the disease by B.C.G. vaccine.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—**These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1961

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Pneumonia ...	3	2	4	2	—	5	—	2	—	—	1	—	19
Measles ...	3	8	28	118	342	682	243	57	5	—	1	4	1,491
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
Whooping Cough ...	16	6	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.S. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	23	22	36	122	348	693	245	59	5	1	4	5	1,563

# AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1961

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths Age Unknown
Pneumonia ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	5	2	19	6	2
Measles ...	63	166	245	193	266	530	22	2	4	—	—	—	1,491	11	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	4	4	5	1	3	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	33	3	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	3	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1
C.S. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	68	173	251	195	272	551	27	3	12	4	5	2	1,563	28	3

TUBERCULOSIS  
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
5 - 14	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	16	2	3	1	—	—	1



**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961**

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Corby Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department in relation to environmental hygiene and on the operations of the Public Cleansing Services during the year. The staffing position has been satisfactory and this has enabled an efficient service to be maintained throughout the year. An increased number of requests were received to give lectures and talks to the many organisations in the town, and the important work of health education was enhanced by the use of a projector provided by the Council.

The supervision of food and food premises is still regarded as being of prime importance in the well being of the population, in consequence a high proportion of the resources and time of the department was devoted to this aspect of health administration. The prepacking of food does not give a food article an indefinite life, one difficulty it does present is that mould growth frequently cannot be discovered until the package is eventually opened by the customer. Hence the need for recording the date of manufacture, a strict stock rotation and a high standard of hygiene in the food factories are most essential.

In June the first Smoke Control Order became operative and, apart from the restricted storage space for smokeless fuels available in the new houses, no major problems have developed. There was one period in October when the supplies of premier smokeless fuels were reduced, these circumstances proved to be of a temporary nature and normal deliveries were resumed within a few weeks.

Two years ago I drew attention to the problem of the continued use of Sarrington Lodge as a Salvage Depot and the inadequate garage accommodation for "Cleansing" vehicles. The situation has worsened and in providing additional accommodation, it will now be necessary to take into account the expansion of the town beyond the original planned population of 40,000 plus the natural increase. The change in the characteristics of house refuse continues, the volume per household has increased, and in many cases the standard dustbin is proving inadequate to store a week's refuse, particularly in those cases where there are large families or no solid fuel appliance is utilised to heat the dwelling on which putrescible waste can be burned.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Health Committee and Council for the keen interest displayed in the work of the department and for the support which has been evident in policy decisions. To all colleagues I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation received and to record the willing manner in which the staff and employees have worked to make effective the aims of the department.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH,

*Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

# 1. Inspection of District—

(a) *Complaints, Visits and Inspections.*—The number of complaints received, verbally or in writing, totalled 397. The inspections and visits by the Public Health Staff arising from reports of housing defects, contraventions of the Public Health Act, and re-inspections totalled 4,853. Details of the work undertaken are set out in the following analysis:—

<i>Details</i>	<i>No.</i>
Food and Drugs Act ... ..	704
Butchers' Shops ... ..	98
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	19
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ... ..	9
Grocers and other food shops ... ..	152
Dairies and milk vehicles ... ..	98
Food vehicles ... ..	120
Ice cream premises ... ..	18
Restaurants and dining rooms ... ..	104
Other food premises ... ..	23
Public market and food stalls ... ..	177
Public Health Act—dwellings ... ..	63
Public Health Act—dwellings reinspections ... ..	52
Public Health Acts—other than dwellings ... ..	135
Infectious diseases ... ..	88
Drainage inspections ... ..	188
Houses let in lodgings ... ..	1
Rivers, streams and water supplies ... ..	42
Swimming pool ... ..	9
Tents, vans and sheds ... ..	1
Stables and piggeries ... ..	17
Rats and mice infestations ... ..	635
Factories—with power ... ..	28
Factories—building works ... ..	227
Outworkers' rooms ... ..	21
Bakehouses ... ..	11
Cinemas ... ..	1
Schools ... ..	5
Shops Act ... ..	9
Petroleum Acts ... ..	64
Vacant land and dumps ... ..	35
Common yards and passages ... ..	3
Vermin ... ..	76
Re-inspections—P.H. Act ... ..	43
Atmospheric Pollution ... ..	141
Camps and Hostels ... ..	2
Septic tanks and cesspools ... ..	3
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	7
Housing Act ... ..	11
Housing Act—Re-inspections ... ..	2
Overcrowding ... ..	6
Complaints ... ..	5

(b) **Improvements and Environmental Conditions.**—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections

reported in the above table, 18 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and unsanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1961 is satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties are reasonably suitable for habitation and comply with bye-law standards.

Instances of overcrowding are found to occur, which on investigation invariably indicate that the sub-tenants or lodgers are applicants waiting for housing accommodation in the new development area. The effect of this is to create a pattern of houses in the more established areas of the town which are subject to periodic overcrowding.

The question of providing housing accommodation to meet the needs of the natural growth of long resident families will, it is hoped, receive consideration before serious overcrowding problems develop from these circumstances.

2. **Drainage.**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 188 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay. In addition to separate private drains, action was called for in relation to combine drains serving two or more premises. In these circumstances, the duty of maintaining and repairing such combined drains, constructed before 1937 falls upon the Local Authority.
3. **Pest Control.**—The work of eradicating domestic pests, notably cockroaches, ants, earwigs, silver fish, flies, bugs (3) and wasps, was undertaken by the department and 55 premises were disinfected.

The duty of ensuring that the District is kept free from rats and mice is laid on the Local Authority by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This work was hindered for a period of seven months when the department was without the services of a rodent operative, the work being carried out by the inspectors.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestations on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:—

#### TYPE OF PROPERTY

<i>Number of Properties Inspected</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agric. Property</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1. Primary inspections:					
(a) As a result of notification	—	133	—	26	159
(b) Survey under the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise ... ..	16	—	—	1	17
2. Re-inspections ... ..	27	665	—	102	794
Total properties inspected ...	43	798	—	129	970

**Control of Rats in Sewers.**—Due to the lack of trained operators, it was only possible to carry out one sewer treatment during the year when Fluoracimatide was used as the poison. The results of the sewer



maintenance treatment in comparison with previous years indicate that the problem has been reduced to reasonable proportions.

### Sewer Maintenance Treatment

	March 1959	Dec. 1960	Sept. 1961
Total number of manholes (approximate) ...	800	870	870
Number of manholes baited ...	100	123	123
Number of manholes showing partial take	27	17	9
Number of manholes showing complete take	2	25	—

4. **Prevention of Air Pollution.**—The department maintained five lead dioxide instruments until September, and three deposit gauges throughout the year. A combined daily sulphur dioxide and smoke density meter was installed in the department, together with two additional deposit gauges, during the year. A mobile display unit, sponsored by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, toured the Smoke Control Area for one week after the Smoke Control Order became operative. The department provided and staffed a stand at a local exhibition organised by the Gas Board.

### 5. Food Control.—

(a) **Unsound Food.**—Examination of foodstuffs in food shops, canteens and mobile vehicles takes place throughout the year and occasions arise when its fitness for human consumption has to be determined. The following classes of foodstuffs were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption and on that account were surrendered by the food traders for destruction:—

	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat and bacon ...	86
Canned meat ...	804
Sausage ...	137
Canned vegetables ...	142
Canned fruit ...	624
Canned fish ...	32
Fish ...	56
Jam ...	54
Soup ...	14
Canned milk ...	12
Butter and margarine ...	52
Cheese ...	63
Miscellaneous ...	53

Investigations were made in respect of some 20 complaints concerning food, the majority of which were in respect of bread or some form of flour confectionery. A second case of round worms, (*Filaria Bicolor*) occurred, and notwithstanding the assurance that these nematodes are harmless to man, their presence is undesirable and revolting.

It is understandable that the largest number of complaints regarding foreign bodies in food are in respect of bread and milk since these commodities are sold in extremely large quantities. This emphasises the need for the co-operation of factory personnel since modern food practice and development involves the increasing use of mechanisation in automatic filling, handling and transport. The presence of some articles

often defeats the imagination and defies explanation and will continue to occur until some system is devised that will eliminate these contraries.

The food traders are themselves very much aware of these circumstances and are constantly endeavouring to overcome these problems. The problem of the improper use of milk bottles by the consumer is still present, although the development of the non-returnable polythene vessel may end many problems connected with returnable food containers.

(b) **Food Premises.**—The standard of hygiene and construction of the 261 food premises, an increase of 13 on last year, continues to be satisfactory. 521 visits and inspections were undertaken, 5 notices were served under the Food Hygiene Regulations of which 4 were complied with by the end of the year.

The following table shows the various classifications of the retail trades:—

Grocers	...	...	...	...	24
Grocers/Butchers	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	3
Greengrocers/Butchers	...	...	...	...	3
Greengrocers/Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2
Greengrocer—stores only	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers/Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	2
Flour confectioners	...	...	...	...	14
Flour confectioners/Grocers	...	...	...	...	2
Mixed business	...	...	...	...	4
Chemists	...	...	...	...	9
Biscuit packing	...	...	...	...	1
Potato crisp manufacture	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	3
Milk depots	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers/Food manufacturers	...	...	...	...	11
Butchers	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers/Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	5
Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers/Off-licences	...	...	...	...	4
Sweet confectioners	...	...	...	...	13
Wines and Spirits (Off-licence)	...	...	...	...	5
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	18
Multi-department stores	...	...	...	...	4
Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmonger/Fish Frier	...	...	...	...	1
Canteens—Schools	...	...	...	...	20
—Factories	...	...	...	...	20
—Building sites	...	...	...	...	2
Catering—Public Halls	...	...	...	...	12
—Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	4
—Cafes	...	...	...	...	4
—Cafe/Confectioner	...	...	...	...	1
—Cafe/Fish frier	...	...	...	...	2
Community Centres	...	...	...	...	2
Food vehicles	...	...	...	...	49
Mineral Water Depot	...	...	...	...	1

The inspection of food vehicles operating during normal trading hours was carried out and every vehicle was equipped with washing facilities



and equipment. Difficulties in inspecting a minority of vehicles from other areas which enter the town for a few hours at night has arisen. There is a definite desire on the part of the genuine traders to provide and maintain satisfactory premises. It must now be accepted that the mobile food vehicle or shop is a permanent feature of our present way of life, and the need for appropriate legislation to be introduced is now overdue.

There are 44 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered at the end of the year were as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	1
Sale of ice cream—prepacked	...	...	42
—open	...	...	2
—vehicles	...	...	16
Number of inspections	...	...	75
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	15

**Sampling of Milk and Ice Cream.**—The results of the 88 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory with the exception of two which may be regarded as below standard:—

	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>			
	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Local producers—open	10	—	—	—
External producers—open	6	—	—	—
Manufactured on vehicle	7	—	—	—
External producers—prepacked	63	1	1	—

**Examination of Milk Samples.**—The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1961:—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>		<i>Turbidity</i>	
	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>—</i>
Pasteurised	32	1	33	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	23	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	30	7	37	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (C.I.)	10	2	12	—	—	—

‘S’ denotes Satisfactory.

- Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

7. **Storage of Petroleum Spirit.**—In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 64 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 27 and the income from licence fees amounted to £28.10.0.

8. **Public Cleansing.**—

(a) **Refuse Collection.**—The number of collection rounds was increased from five to six due to the increase in the number of occupied dwellings and business premises. A weekly collection was made from 10,320 domestic premises throughout the year, time lost due to statutory holidays was made up by working overtime the following Saturday.

There was increased demand on the bulk container hire service operated by the Council, the income from which was £844 compared with £47 in 1960. At the end of the year 145 containers were emptied each week from schools, blocks of flats, factories and business premises. The collection of shop and trade refuse is carried out once or twice per week and in some instances daily; there are 46 agreements in operation and the income from which amounted to £382.

Refuse collection work does not attract personnel in this age of full employment, the nature of the work makes it unpopular. Many local authorities have introduced bonus schemes with a view to stabilising staffs, thereby maintaining refuse collection on a regular basis with the hope that savings can be effected at the same time. Whatever system of financial reward is adopted, it is abundantly clear that no authority can afford to neglect the Cleansing Services, which directly affects the immediate environmental conditions of its inhabitants.

The number of new entrants to the service was 22 and 20 left during the year, the number of work days lost through sickness was 1,009, absenteeism 353, giving a total of 1,362 lost man days.

(b) **Refuse Disposal.**—The quantity of house refuse disposed of increased in 1961 to 16,050 tons (estimated by test weighings), together with 2,322 tons (estimated) of trade refuse. Mechanised controlled tipping was continued during the year with satisfactory results, the third stage of filling up the ironstone cutting to the level of the surrounding ground was commenced. Site drainage was carried out and a high level access road was constructed to enable the work to proceed during the winter months.

Nuisance did arise on two occasions from land covered with water and situated at the western extremity in the ownership of a nationalised industry, due to the surreptitious dumping of refuse. It is not anticipated that these circumstances should re-occur since the filling in of this area with excavation material is now being carried out by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The volume of refuse per cubic yard has increased and in order to provide the necessary supervision the refuse collection chargehand was transferred temporarily to this section. Provision was made to appoint a deputy foreman in 1962, this would enable a chargehand to be placed permanently in control of the disposal site.

(c) **Salvage.**—Salvage recovery operations are carried out in old farm buildings utilising a fixed box baling press. This method is slow and the work routine, which cannot be varied, is wasteful of manpower. The press has been working near its maximum output during the past two years and no material increase in salvage may be anticipated until the system is mechanised and a continuous process introduced.

Provision was made to replace the existing side loading refuse vehicle (purchased 1952) and now used for salvage collection with a more suitable vehicle in the next financial year. It is anticipated that the travelling time necessary with the present lorry will be considerably reduced.

The following quantities of salvage were removed during the calendar year and realised the income shown:—

#### Salvage 1961

				<i>Material Weight</i>			<i>Income</i>		
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mixed Waste Paper	...	...	...	187	0	1	1,464	18	5
Fibreboard	...	...	...	208	7	0	2,088	4	2
Newsprint	...	...	...	108	18	0	925	12	9
String	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rags	...	...	...	8	9	1	124	2	0
Total 1961				512	14	2	4,602	17	4
Total 1960				561	5	2	4,941	9	7
Decrease				48	11	0	338	12	3

(d) **Street Cleansing.**—The eight shopping centres in the town were cleansed daily, including Sunday, throughout the year. A mechanical sweeper and collection vehicle is loaned to the Surveyor's Department who undertake the sweeping of the Market Square on Market days. An additional 44 litter bins were erected during the year, making a total of 85 provided by the Council.

Seasonal operations of weed spraying and street watering were carried out during the year. This work was done by the gully emptying machine which was modified for this purpose. It is proposed to discontinue this system next year by utilising a portable unit capable of being transported on any type of vehicle thus avoiding the necessity of diverting the gully machine from its daily routine work. Delivery of a new gully emptier was taken in December.

The department swept and emptied the gullies of the County and District roads throughout the year, in respect of which the following statistics are submitted:

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	51,383 miles
Frequency of cleansing:				
Once Daily	...	...	...	25%
Once Weekly	...	...	...	50%
Twice Weekly	...	...	...	25%
Number of gully cleansings	...	...	...	8,275

A vacuum assisted roadsweeper was successfully demonstrated to the Health Committee and indicated the type of machine which will be in general use within the next decade. The demonstration highlighted the necessity of standardised curb radii at road intersections large enough to permit mechanical sweepers to operate and that the hammerhead design cul-de-sac could not be swept satisfactorily by mechanical means.

(e) **Public Conveniences.**—The department is responsible for the daily maintenance of five male and five female conveniences in the area. It is proposed to erect additional conveniences on the Exeter Estate and Gainsborough Road in the near future; this will provide amenities in two of the most recently developed areas. There are no turnstiles installed in any of the public conveniences.

The wanton damage to buildings and fittings which occurred throughout the year was 25% less than the previous year.



## PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	64	7	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	*44	227	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	108	234	—	—

\* Building Sites.

## 2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	23	23	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	31	31	—	—	—



# PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel } Making, etc. ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	16	—	—	—	—	—

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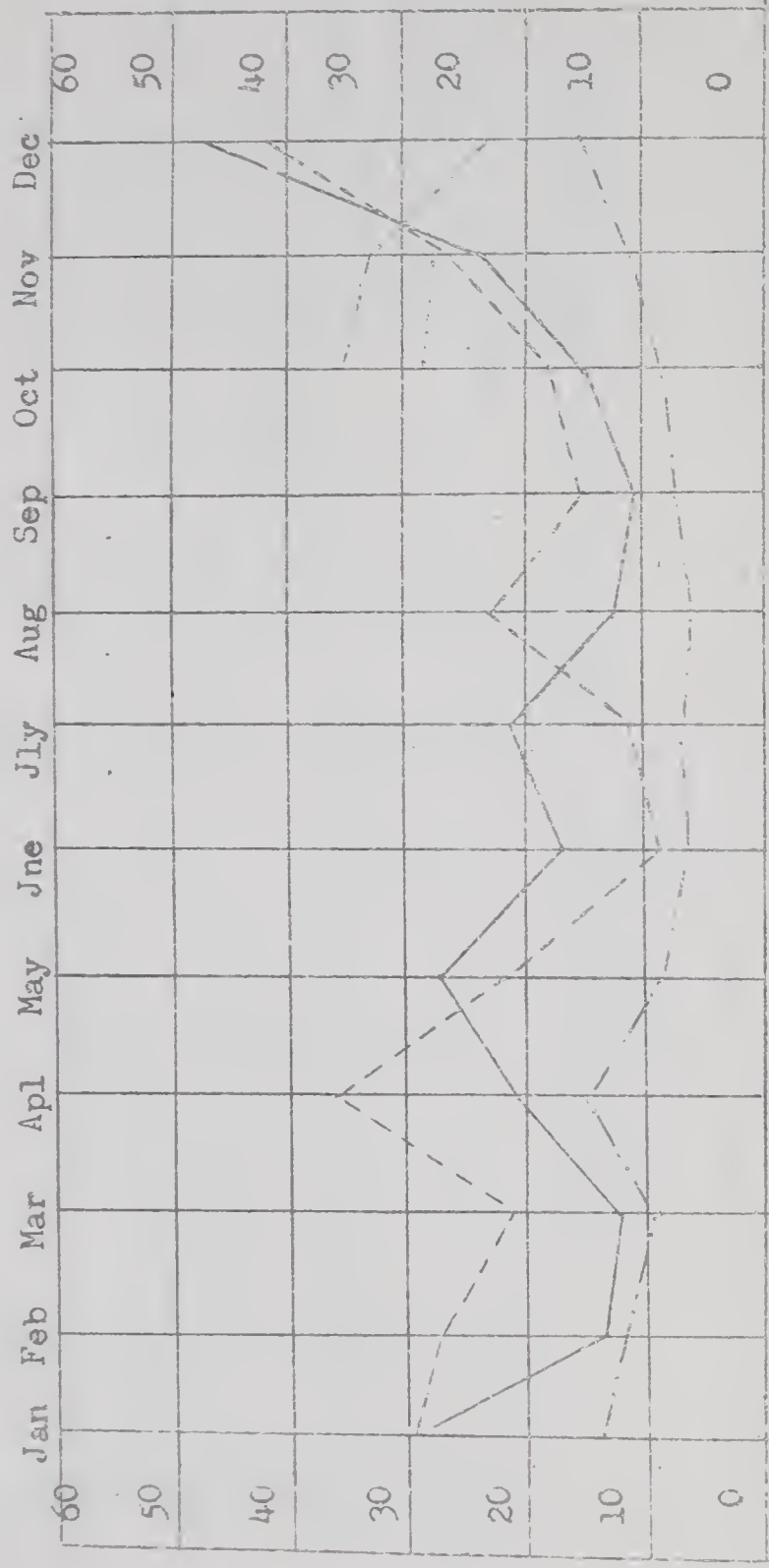
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Standard deposit gauges - Graph of monthly figures for 1961, expressed in tons per square mile.

Stanion Lane.

Sec. Mod. School,

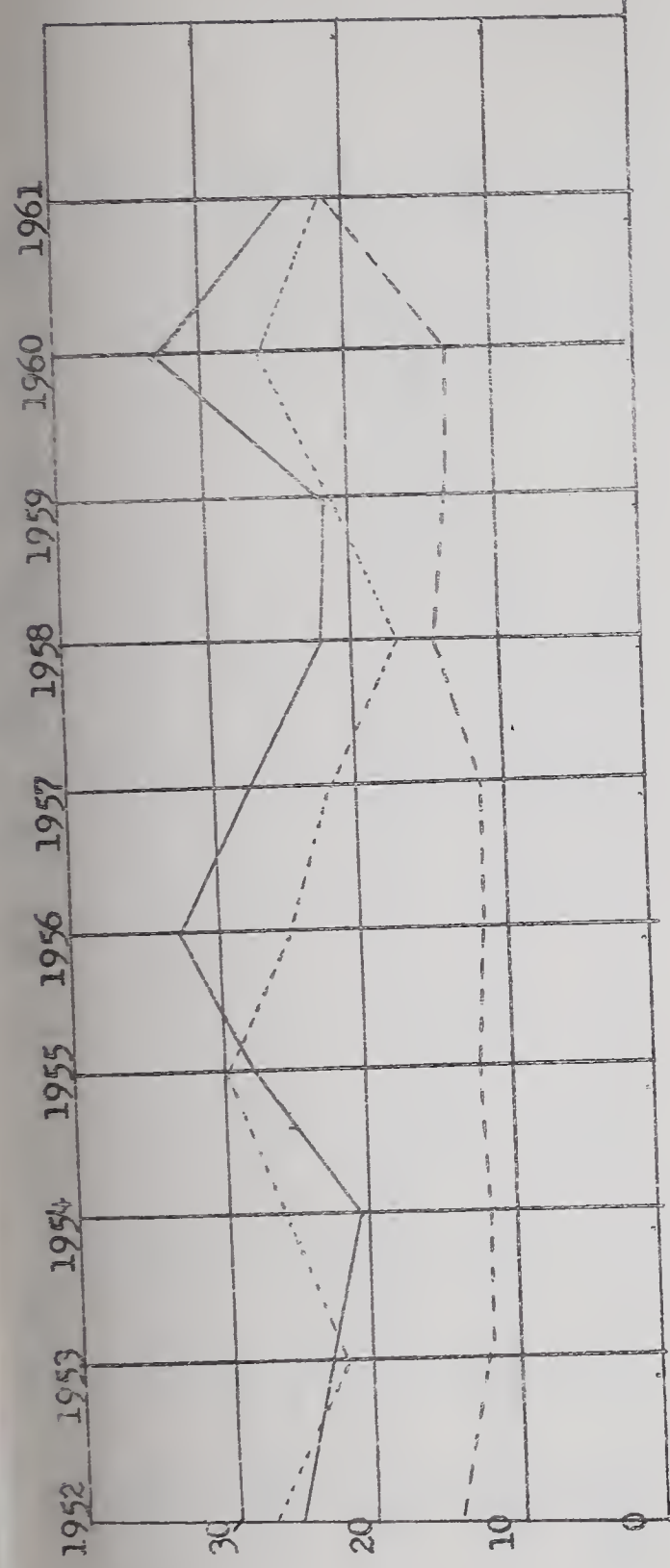
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Larratt Rd., Weldon.

The Garage, Weldon.

Commenced October.

Commenced October.

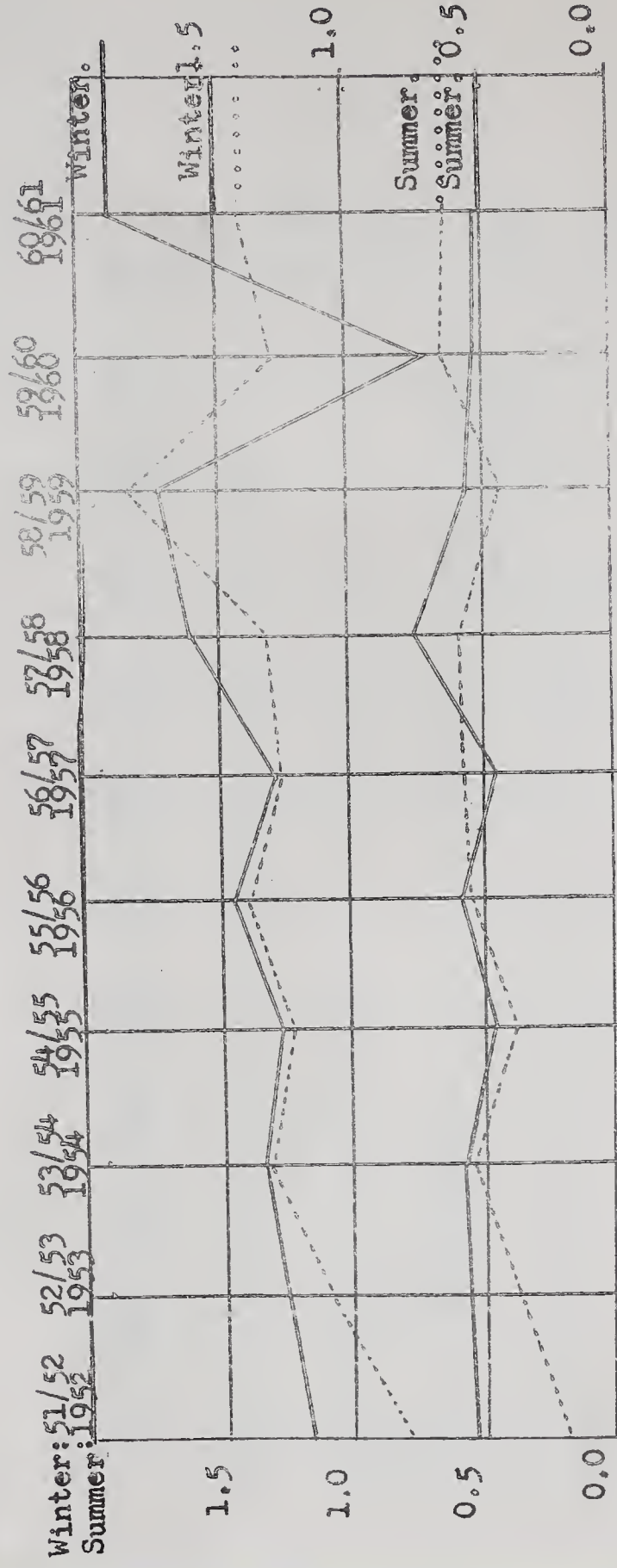


Standard Deposit Gauges: Annual means 1952 - 1961 expressed in tons/sq. mile/month.

Secondary Modern School

Stanion Lane.

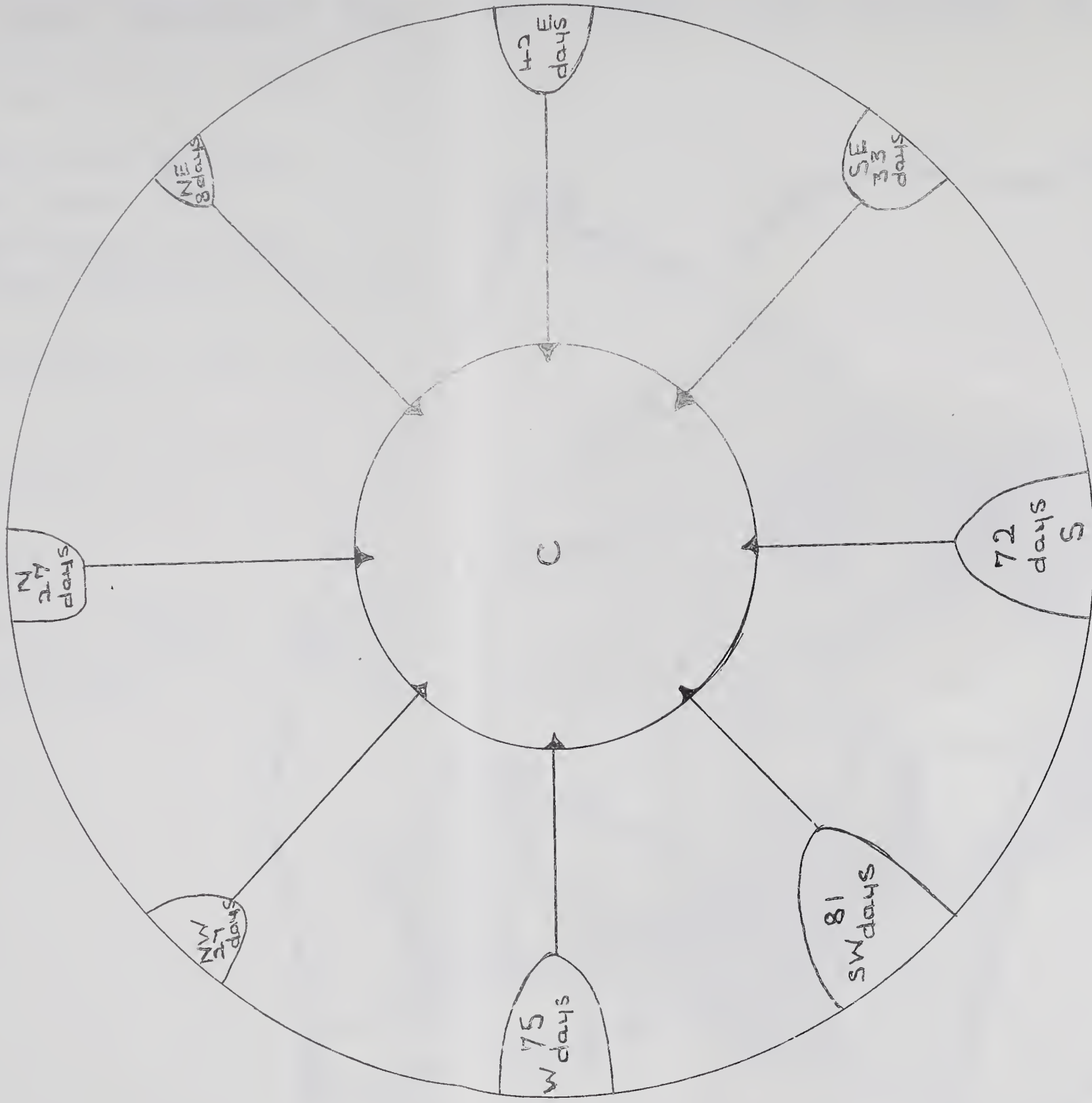
Studfall Jnr. School.



Pbo: Annual seasonal means 1951 - 1961, mgms SO<sub>2</sub>/100 sq. cms./day average.

Sec. Modern School.

Studfall Jnr. School.



Wind Direction - 1961.

